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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/470,284	12/22/1999	SCOTT PATRICK CAMPBELL	08305/062001	5973

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EXAMINER

SELBY, GEVELL V

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2615

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/470,284

Applicant(s)

CAMPBELL, SCOTT PATRICK

Examiner

Gevell Selby

Art Unit

2615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 August 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11-17, 20-29 and 31-60 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 7-9, 20-27, 29, 32-51 and 55-60 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 11-17, 28, 31, 52-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 December 1999 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8/19/04 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9, 11-17, 20-29, and 31-60 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
3. Claims 7-9, 20-27, 29, 32-51, and 55-60 have been withdrawn from consideration.
4. Claims 10, 18, 19, and 30 are been canceled.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1-6 11-13, 28, 31, 52-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532.**

In regard to claim 1, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, discloses a cover for an image sensor array, the cover comprising:

a plate (54) formed of substantially transparent material (see column 5, lines 56-57 and column 6, lines 44-45) and secured adjacent to an upper surface of and covering the image sensor array (see figure 3), said sensor array being sealed by said plate (see column 5, lines 63-65), said plate having a plurality of surfaces forming a lensing structure, such that at least one of said plurality of surfaces is contoured into a lensing surface capable of changing imaging characteristics (see figure 3 and column 6, lines 42-50).

The Bauer reference does not disclose a mounting structure extending from an upper surface of the plate and adapted to secure a prefabricated lens system to the plate above the lensing structure.

Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses a cover for an image sensor array with a mounting structure (60) extending from an upper surface of the plate (25) and adapted to secure a prefabricated lens system (62) to the plate above the lensing structure (see figure 6 and column 3, lines 40-55).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, to have a mounting structure extending from an upper surface of the plate and adapted to secure a prefabricated lens system to the plate above the lensing structure, in order to extending to range to image sensor can photograph while maintaining to compact imaging system with low cost.

In regard to claim 2, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the cover of claim 1. The Bauer reference discloses wherein said plate is made of a transparent material which is one of glass, plastic, or plexiglass, said plate being transparent over all, or a substantial portion of, the image sensor array (see column 5, lines 56-57 and figure 3).

In regard to claim 3, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the cover of claim 1. The Bauer reference discloses wherein said lensing structure is made of at least one lensing element, said lensing structure covering all or a substantial portion of the image sensor array, such that said at least one lensing element is formed on the lensing surface (see figure 3, column 6, lines 42-50).

In regard to claim 4, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the cover of claim 3. The Bauer reference discloses wherein said at least one lensing element is a refractive lensing element in that a lensing element is inherently refractive when allowing light to pass through.

In regard to claim 5, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the cover of claim 4. The Beaman reference wherein said refractive lensing element includes a concave lens (see figure 6).

In regard to claim 6, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the cover of claim 4. The Bauer reference discloses wherein said refractive lensing element includes a convex lens (see figure 3).

In regard to claim 11, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the cover of claim 4. The Beaman reference discloses wherein said

lensing structure also includes an alignment mark (hole pattern), formed on the lensing surface, to guide the prefabricated lens system being attached to the plate (see column 1, lines 49-56).

In regard to claim 12, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the cover of claim 4. The Bauer reference discloses wherein said mounting structure is formed by a mesa-like protrusion on the lensing surface (see figure 3).

In regard to claim 13, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the cover of claim 4. The Beaman reference does not disclose wherein said mounting structure is formed by a ringed-wall structure having an inside wall and an outside wall, said ringed-wall structure formed on the lensing surface.

Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to use a circular or ringed shape for an optics assembly in order to easily hold and rotate the barrel to adjust the positions of the lens.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify the combination of Bauer and Beaman to have the mounting structure formed by a ringed-wall structure having an inside wall and an outside wall, said ringed-wall structure formed on the lensing surface in order to easily hold and rotate the barrel to adjust the positions of the lens.

In regard to claim 28, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, discloses a method of making an image sensor array having a lensing cover plate, the method comprising:

forming a lensing structure on a lensing surface of a flat, substantially transparent cover plate by contouring said lensing surface of the cover plate into a lensing element to form said lensing cover plate (see figure 3 and column 6, lines 42-50); and

covering an image sensor array with said lensing cover plate such that said image sensor array is sealed by said cover plate (see column 5, lines 63-65).

The Bauer reference does not disclose securing a mounting structure to an upper surface of the plate, said mounting structure being adapted to connect a prefabricated lens system to the plate above the lensing structure.

Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses securing a mounting structure (60) extending from an upper surface of the plate (25) and adapted to secure a prefabricated lens system (62) to the plate above the lensing structure (see figure 6 and column 3, lines 40-55).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, to secure a mounting structure extending from an upper surface of the plate and adapted to secure a prefabricated lens system to the plate above the lensing structure, in order to extending to range to image sensor can photograph while maintaining to compact imaging system with low cost.

In regard to claim 31, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the method of claim 28. The Bauer reference discloses wherein said

lensing structure and said cover plate are rejection molded as a single-piece structure (see figure 3).

In regard to claim 52, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, discloses a method of making a camera system, comprising:

contouring a portion of a flat cover plate to form a cover plate having a lensing structure (see figure 3 and column 6, lines 42-50);

covering an imaging array with said cover plate, said cover plate being placed in an optical path of said camera system (see figure 3); and

bonding the cover plate to an assembly to seal the imaging array (see column 5, lines 63-65).

The Bauer reference does not disclose securing a mounting structure to an upper surface of the plate, said mounting structure being adapted to connect a prefabricated lens system to the plate mounting above the lensing structure.

Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses securing a mounting structure (60) extending from an upper surface of the plate (25) and adapted to secure a prefabricated lens system (62) to the plate above the lensing structure (see figure 6 and column 3, lines 40-55).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, to secure a mounting structure extending from an upper surface of the plate and adapted to secure a prefabricated lens system to the plate above



the lensing structure, in order to extending to range to image sensor can photograph while maintaining to compact imaging system with low cost.

In regard to claim 53, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the method as in claim 52, wherein contouring the cover plate to form the lensing structure includes forming at least one of a refractive lens in that a lensing element by definition is inherently refractive when allowing light to pass through.

In regard to claim 54, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the method as in claim 52. The Bauer reference discloses wherein covering the imaging array with said cover plate includes locating said cover plate adjacent said imaging array (see figure 3).

**7. Claims 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Ogihara, US 3,620,149.**

In regard to claim 14, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, discloses the cover of claim 13. The Bauer and Beaman references do not disclose comprising a threaded retaining ring on the inside wall for attaching the prefabricated lens system to the plate.

Ogihara, US 3,620,149, discloses a threaded type coupling device for coupling a lens barrel with a camera body wherein a threaded retaining ring (32) on the inside wall of the mounting structure is used for firmly attaching the additional lensing element (lens barrel) to the mounting structure (see fig 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, and further in view of Ogihara, US 3,620,149, to have a threaded retaining ring on the inside wall for attaching the prefabricated lens system to the plate, in order to make the lens system easily detachable providing for a more versatile camera by using multiple lens systems on one camera.

In regard to claim 15, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, and further in view of Ogihara, US 3,620,149, discloses the cover of claim 13. The Ogihara reference discloses a threaded retaining ring on the outside wall for attaching the prefabricated lens system to the plate (see figure 1, element 42).

In regard to claim 16, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, and further in view of Ogihara, US 3,620,149, discloses the cover of claim 13. The Beaman reference discloses wherein said mounting structure is formed by a well-like depression on the lensing surface(see figure 6: It is implied that there is a depression on the cover plate in order to secure the optical system to it.)

In regard to claim 17, Bauer et al, US 6,130,448, in view of Beaman et al., US 5,821,532, and further in view of Ogihara, US 3,620,149, discloses the cover of claim 16. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to configure the lensing surface of the Beaman reference to have grooves as in the Ogihara reference to receive and secure the optical system into place, in order to make the lens system easily detachable providing for a more versatile camera by using multiple lens systems on one camera.

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*Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gevell Selby whose telephone number is 571-272-7369. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 A.M. - 5:30 PM (every other Friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Groody can be reached on 571-272-7950. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

gvs

  
TUAN HO  
PRIMARY EXAMINER